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WORCESTERSHIRE
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Hongkong Daily Press.

ESTABLISHED 1857.

Registered as a Newspaper at the General Post Office in the United Kingdom.

ALEX. ROSS & Co.
Machinery Department
4, Des Vaux Rd. Cent.
Phone 87.

No. 18,702. 號二零百七千八萬一第 日一十二月三年午戊 HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, MAY 1st, 1918. 三拜禮 號一月五年七國民華中 PRICE, \$3 PER MONTH.

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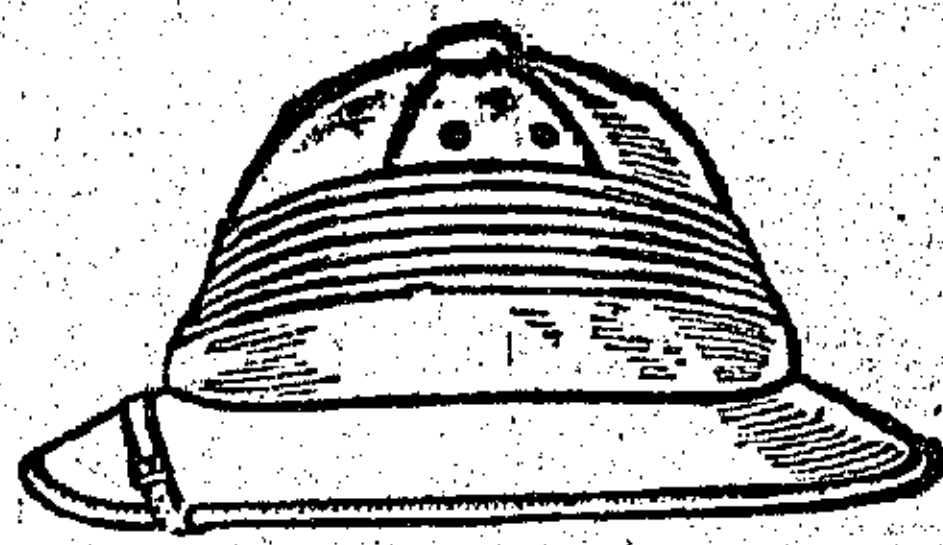
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9.15 p.m.

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Soldiers and Sailors Half-Price.

BOOKING AT MOUTRIE'S.

[18-3]

HONGKONG MAGISTRACY.

THEFT FROM TAIKOO DOCKYARD.

A Chinese was charged with stealing a quantity of white lead from the Taikoo Dockyard.

Defendant said he picked up the white lead from the ground inside the dockyard gates.

A watchman deposed that he arrested defendant as he was leaving with the lead. Defendant attempted to escape from custody.

Mr. J. R. Wood sentenced defendant to six weeks' hard labour and four hours' stocks.

THEFT FROM A STEAMER.

Two Chinese were charged with stealing a blanket from a Canadian Pacific steamer.

Defendants said they picked the blanket up in one of the holds, thinking it had been thrown away.

A *hokoy* said that while on duty in Kowloon he noticed defendants leaving a fishing-boat with the blanket and arrested them.

Mr. J. R. Wood sentenced the first defendant, who had previous convictions against him, to six months' hard labour and four hours' stocks. The second defendant was sentenced to six weeks' hard labour and four hours' stocks.

FALSE PRETENCES.

Two Chinese, husband and wife, were charged with obtaining two capons from a stall in the Central Market, under false pretences.

It was stated that the male defendant, who was employed as a "boy" by Mrs. Arnold, of 86, Donham Road, went to a stall in the Central Market for two capons, presenting a false order purporting to come from a compradore's shop and made out in the name of his employer. Suspicion was aroused by the size of the order, and defendant was detained. Inquiries showed that the order had been forged.

Defendant said that the order was given to him by his wife, who picked it up in the street. She told him to return it to the compradore's shop, and, whilst there, he was intimidated into saying that he himself presented the forged order.

Mr. Dyer Ball sentenced the man to two months' hard labour and discharged the woman.

RETURNING FROM BANISHMENT.

An old Chinese man was charged with returning from banishment.

Defendant, who had been banished for ten years, said he came to Hongkong to recover a certain sum of money which was owing to him.

Mr. J. R. Wood sentenced defendant to twelve months' hard labour.

A Chinese youth was charged with returning from banishment.

Sergeant Murphy stated that defendant had been banishment four times, but had persistently returned. The last time he was banished for life, but returned again and eloped with a Chinese girl, with whom he lived in Yaumatei for some time before he was traced.

Mr. J. R. Wood remanded the case in order to take evidence to commit defendant for trial at the May Criminal Sessions.

Another Chinese who was charged with returning from banishment was sentenced by Mr. J. R. Wood to twelve months' hard labour.

UNLAWFUL POSSESSION OF OPIUM.

A Chinese woman was charged with being in unlawful possession of twelve taels of opium.

A Revenue Officer stated that he stopped the defendant as she was going to the Lee Kee Wharf and found the opium concealed in her clothing.

Defendant said a man gave her the parcel to take to a steamer. She did not know its contents.

Mr. J. R. Wood fined defendant \$1,000, with the alternative of four months' hard labour, and ordered the opium to be confiscated.

A Chinese woman was charged with being in unlawful possession of two taels of opium in excess of the stipulated amount.

Mr. H. Gardiner, who appeared for defendant, said his client was given two baskets by her mistress to take to the Kowloon Station. She did not know that they contained opium. She was waiting at the Station for her mistress when she was arrested and searched.

Mr. J. R. Wood remanded the case till Monday.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

CANTON AND ST. GEORGES' DAY.

The appeal to English residents of Canton and district for a special St. George's Day subscription for Allied War Funds resulted as follows:

R. T. Nelson	1,002.69
Tis. 200 @	200.00
Ex. 702 =	282.69
O. W. Darch	100.00
C. E. Hol	100.00
worthy	100.00
H. T. Poord	50.00
E. M. Wood	50.00
R. E. Shrubsole	50.00
A. V. Hogg	50.00
G. H. Bowker	50.00
G. N. Marshall	50.00
R. J. White	50.00
G. J. Beckes	50.00
F. Komer	25.00
W. G. Reynolds	25.00
H. S. Smith	20.00
W. Drude	20.00
H. P. Harris	20.00
Mrs. C. E.	10.00
Watson	10.00
H. L. Meek	10.00
lenburgh	10.00
E. S. C. Fried	10.00
richsen	10.00
H. Ellis	5.00
R. H. Dunn	5.00
W. S. Ellaby	5.00
R. J. Redd	5.00
J. Miller	5.00
A. C. Ellis	5.00
D. Urquhart	5.00
J. Hicks	5.00
R. S. Taylor	5.00
Anonymous	1,002.69
"Alary Ann"	200.00
H. Sutton	100.00
H. E. Smith	100.00
J. N. Segerdall	100.00
E. H. Smyth	50.00
G. Alavor	50.00
M. A. Annett	50.00
H. E. Price	50.00
Anonymous	50.00
C. A. Peel	50.00
E. C. Tregillis	30.00
H. Watling	30.00
G. C. Kitching	25.00
J. C. Parkin	25.00
F. N. Bell	25.00
A. Limbird	20.00
L. E. Lammet	20.00
C. E. Watson	20.00
G. E. Eyles	10.00
D. Willis	10.00
C. H. Reid	10.00
H. Gayler	10.00
James Ross	10.00
W. Read	5.00
W. G. States	5.00
B. S. Ashton	5.00
A. J. Payne	5.00
C. O. Dreggs	5.00
W. T. Smith	5.00
L. Hill	5.00
W. W. Dalton	5.00
A. Du Bord	5.00
T. McDermot	5.00
	92,310.69
@ Ex. 3/12 =	£363.9.1.

The total sum has been handed over to the Allied War Contributions Committee of Canton to be allocated by it to the various funds. Those subscriptions earmarked to special funds will be dealt with accordingly.

HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE.

ORDERS ISSUED BY MR. F. C. JENKIN, O.B.E.

EQUIPMENT.

Equipment vouchers for Summer uniform and boots have been issued to the respective contractors in favour of the men whose names have been submitted.

EQUIPMENT PARADES.

Wednesday, May 1st.—Ambulance Platoon, and all ranks, including Medical exempts, who have not previously attended.

Thursday, May 2nd.—Sections 11 and 12. The first named will attend at 5.15 p.m., the remainder at 5.45 p.m.

By Order.

T. F. HOGGON,

A.S.P. (R.) and Adjutant.

April 30th, 1918.

REMOVING A DEAD BODY WITHOUT A PERMIT.

A Chinese was charged with removing the dead body of a child for burial on Monday evening without a permit.

The foreman of the Sanitary Department said he saw defendant in Coronation Street carrying a basket. As soon as defendant saw witness he put down the basket, and ran away. Witness followed and arrested him. When he was asked what the basket contained, defendant replied: "It's rubbish." The basket was covered with a sack. On opening it, witness saw inside the dead body of a little girl, aged three years. Defendant said the child was his daughter. Witness informed him that the body should have been removed to the hospital, and defendant replied that he did not know the regulations.

Defendant said that when his child died a man, who represented that he belonged to the Sanitary Department, came to his house and offered to remove the body to a Chinese dispensary. Defendant acquiesced in this and the man took the body away. Defendant denied that he was the one arrested by the previous witness.

Mr. J. R. Wood remanded the case till to-day for further investigation.

WIFE'S APPLICATION FOR MAINTENANCE.

A Chinese woman appeared before Mr. J. R. Wood and applied for a maintenance order against her husband.

Mr. J. H. Gardiner, who appeared for the applicant, said his client was married to defendant in Hongkong some years ago. Defendant deserted her for another woman and refused to support her.

Defendant said he had married another woman.

Mr. Wood said it would be better to settle the matter out of Court.

Mr. Gardiner replied that a compromise had been suggested, but no settlement was arrived at. He thought that Mr. Schofield might be able to prove that plaintiff and defendant had gone through the Kit Fat ceremony.

Mr. Schofield, of the Chinese Secretariat, said that sometimes Kit Fat marriages were fraudulently gone through, and it would be difficult to prove it.

Mr. Gardiner said he was of opinion that defendant had, according to the English law, contracted a bigamous marriage.

Mr. Schofield said he once managed to get the parties to agree to an amicable settlement, defendant promising to pay plaintiff \$4 a month. He thought plaintiff found that insufficient.

Mr. Gardiner said that even the \$4 had not been paid, and his client found it difficult to live.

Mr. J. R. Wood remanded the case till Friday.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE DOG SHOW.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

SIR,—I see in to-day's papers a report of the Dog Show held on Saturday last, but regret that, as regards the dogs, no one has made any criticisms. Therefore, I should like to make a few, in the hope that some of your readers will appreciate them; if you can find space in your valuable paper to publish same.

The dogs were made very comfortable and the ring was spacious, but it was a pity so many people were allowed in the ring. Once the dogs are paraded, why did not the judge clear out the stewards and have the ring to himself, which is a great advantage to all concerned? I noticed the dogs were not handled very much by the judges. At Home, as a rule, a judge goes over each dog thoroughly before making any decision. I do not think there were many teeth and jaws looked at for conformation; nor eyes for shape, colour or setting; which is most important in any dog, especially terriers.

Taking the classes as they appear in the catalogue—fox terriers smooth dogs and bitches. There was no mistaking the winner here; all appeared to be of one family, but none of them as smart in make or shape as the bitch "Priscilla" or so full of quality.

Fox terriers, wire.—A nondescript lot, and a dog which is so popular everywhere. The winner here was too big I am sure he could never go to ground. The head was too short and coarse, and the eyes were too full. The Fox Terrier Club gives weight not over 20 lbs. The desired size is as near 18 lbs. as possible; bitches slightly less.

Irish Terriers.—All showed age and their coats were in bad condition. The winner could not with credit be dubbed "one of Ireland's Reds"; he was too lanky and weedy altogether; had bad carriage, which spoils expression; one could not say that he had the "Map of Ireland in his face." There were others more what an Irishman should be in class.

Bulldogs.—I could not understand why "Bosun" was turned out of the ring so soon, unless disqualified for something, and I never saw him again. The winners—in fact, all the remaining three—were not very typical specimens of the "national breed," especially when one thinks of such as "Ch. Kitty Royal," "Ch. Totora," "Ch. Silent Duchess," "Ch. Yamamoto," "Ch. Kilbarr Regal," and scores of others. In the ring they did not show the powerful shoulders and wide fronts necessary for a bulldog (he was originally bred for bull-baiting and therefore had to be able to get into a crouching position, which necessitates such shoulders and fronts). One had legs and feet like a terrier. A nice sweeping up-turned under-jaw, well sprung ribs, pear-shaped body, with the always looked for "Roachback" seemed to be missing everywhere. One dog on his bench buttoned the left ear continuously, a fatal fault in a bull dog. Rose cars only and always.

Airedale Terriers.—Indigenous to more than one part of Scotland, and now at Home called the "Scottish Terrier," practically the national breed of Scotland. Here I could not follow the judge, as the winner is not straight in front, and had not on the day a coat necessary for a Scottie, which should be a wire coat, and plenty of it (within reason) to protect him when working edges or in rocks and caves from cuts and such like, also to enable him to stand the rigour of a Highland winter. There was no variety expression about the winner.

Airedales.—A sorry lot. All except the puppy were coarse in head, ears big enough, light eyes, which made them look the opposite of what an Airedale should be, i.e., game and full of fire, ready to challenge all comers, both ends up. The coats were too full; all required stripping. The puppy had a rather nice head and eye, big legs, plenty of bone, and a nice short back, but, alas! a bad coat, too soft and it will not harden much. The silky hairs on the top of his skull tell one that he will not improve much in coat; still, he could have won with credit. I think it would do Airedale men in the Colony good if it was possible for them just to see such as "King Knobbler's Double," "Primrose Regent," "Tintern Decree," "Tintern Royalist," "Crompton Gwang," "Crompton Fe," "Cherry Tree," "Queen," "Dunbarton Lass," and a few of the "Clonmel's." Perhaps some of them may remember the pillars of the breed "Ch. Master Royal," "Ch. Midland Royal," and "Crompton Marvel," and the Airedale ring at Otley show every May.

Bull Terriers.—No mistake could be made here by anyone. The bitch stood out well to the fore, although showing signs of maternal duties which detracted from her shape.

Chows.—A nice lot. A pity one did not see some blacks, blues, and creams. Pointers.—The best collection present and some nailing good dogs. Judging was difficult in such a level lot. The bitch, I fancied, for 1st place. A very nice type all through.

Setters.—There were a couple of nice dogs present. I could not understand why a black bitch with white feet won; it is the wrong colour for an English setter. Too fine all through for a setter. The Gordon setter is black and tan, and largest of all setters. The descriptions given by the setter clubs did not seem to be recognised here at all. There was a nice English and Irish left out in the cold.

Japanese.—A very nice lot and some would have done well at Home.

Pugs.—There was a great variation of type, but all were in good condition. I see they are called English pugs. Were they not imported into England from China by King William II.?

(Continued at foot of next column.)

THE POULTRY SHOW.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

SIR.—Anyone at the Dog and Poultry Show could not fail to be impressed by the quality and excellent condition of the poultry exhibited. It certainly was a surprise to many that we had such a variety of good class birds in the Colony.

It is only by shows of this nature that people are induced to keep thoroughbred birds, and I am of opinion that, although an annual show is customary in places of many distractions, two shows at least a year would not be excessive here. If a show were held (say) about next Christmas, purchasers of settings within the next two or three months would, by that time and at small outlay, be in a position to compete with good stock, and the result, if many did so, would be a show equal to any in a large provincial town in England.

I think this suggestion would recommend itself to the indefatigable secretary, Mr. Gegg.—I am, yours, etc.,

NICOMENUS.

Hongkong, 30th April, 1918.

SERVICES' ENTERTAINMENT FUND.

A RESUME OF TWO MONTHS' ACTIVITIES.

The following statement of accounts of the above fund to the 30th April, 1918, is submitted by the Rev. C. L. Cooper Hunt, O.F., Military Secretary and Treasurer:—

Balance b/f from 31st March, 1918	896.30
Subscriptions acknowledged to 23rd April, 1918	973.00
Since received	
Subscriptions paid in advance during April	70.00
Less advance subscriptions included in balance on 31st March 1918	115.00
Total receipts	\$1,824.30
Expenditure from 1st to 30th April, 1918	1,383.99
Balance in hand	\$440.31

The following report of work done through the fund during March and April may be of interest to subscribers:—20,000 sheets of writing paper have been supplied to men stationed in every part of the Garrison. This excludes the supply used at the Men's Club (Seamen's Institute) kindly provided by the Missions to Seamen.

Seventeen whist-drives have been organized for the men in different parts of the Garrison with prizes, light refreshments, and smokes. This has proved to be far the most popular form of entertainment for the winter months. A very large number of men have been thus entertained.

Five outings have been financed and have been much enjoyed.

Three concerts, four lectures, and a social have been organized with refreshments and smokes provided by the fund. Owing to the fact that the Cinema entertainments for the troops have proved self-supporting, the assistance of the fund has not been required in this connection. At one free cinema show for the troops the nominal cost of hiring a lantern was met by the fund.

Services men to the number of 715 have enjoyed the hospitality of the fund from 4 to 5.30 on Sunday afternoons at the Sailors' and Soldiers' Home. The numbers attending these "At Homes" have been largely affected by the spotted fever epidemic.

Seven special grants of a substantial nature have been made in connection with different forms of sport and entertainment for the men.

A large number of men from the outlying parts of the Garrison have been assisted in the matter of travelling. The aim has been to regulate this so that all, as far as possible, may have equal facilities.

Tennis has received encouragement by the organization of a "Novices' Tournament," for which balls were provided by the fund and a grant made towards the provision of prizes. Many rackets have been restringed and shoes provided at the expense of the fund.

Billiard tournaments have been organized and interest stimulated by the provision of prizes and new balls, where necessary.

Crick, football and hockey have not been overlooked. Where a need for gear has been found to exist it has been generously met by the fund.

The present nominal monthly income of \$872 is provided by 81 regular monthly subscribers, whose generosity has relieved the executive committee of all anxiety. The Treasurer and Secretaries continue to have many expressions of appreciation which they have pleasure in passing on to those for whom they are really meant, namely, the financial supporters of the fund.

The Treasurer would like to take this opportunity of personally recording his thanks to all those who by their generous and unflinching support since May, 1917, have lightened his work and made possible the continued success of the fund.

Unclassified.—A nice variety class, but I thought the greyhound badly treated. She could easily have been in front of the Boston bulldog (I think their correct name is Boston terrier and not bulldog), which is shabby and has too much daylight under him.

Championships.—The championship dog was extremely lucky to gain the position. The championship bitch was well worthy of her place.—I am, yours faithfully,

A TYKE.

Hongkong, 29th April, 1918.

THE DEPORTATION CASE. ACTION AGAINST GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS. DEFENCE CONTINUED.

The action which Li Hong Mi, a solicitor's clerk, whose deportation has been ordered, is bringing against the Captain Superintendent of Police, the Secretary of Chinese and the Attorney-General, was continued at the Full Court yesterday.

Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C., and Mr. C. G. Alabaster, O.B.E., instructed by Mr. Wilkinson, of Messrs. Wilkinson & Crist, appear for the plaintiff, while Mr. E. H. Sharp, K.C., O.B.E., and the Attorney-General, Mr. J. H. Kemp, C.B.E., instructed by the Crown Solicitor represent the defendants.

The plaintiff claims that the Deportation Order is bad in law because of the wrongful procedure taken under the Ordinance, and, alternatively, submits that if the procedure was correct then the Ordinance is *ultra vires* by reason of its repugnancy to the principles of natural justice.

The Lordships have already intimated that they have no difficulty regarding the point raised as to the validity of the Ordinance, and Mr. Sharp yesterday, therefore, devoted himself to the other part of the plaintiff's claim—that the procedure, under the Ordinance was not in accordance with the proper interpretation of the provisions of that Ordinance. Mr. Sharp referred at some length to the case of Lo Tsun Man which had been tried in that Court under the Deportation Ordinance of 1882, when the present Chief Justice was Attorney-General. The 1882 Ordinance, he pointed out, was silent as to the right of the accused party to be heard. There were no conditions laid down governing the interview of the accused party with the Secretary for Chinese Affairs. In such a case it could have been argued, in the absence of any definitely stipulated procedure, that the Legislature contemplated proceedings would be conducted, in accordance with the principles of Common Law. The Court, however, found that the procedure which had always been followed under these Ordinances, and which had been followed substantially in the case now before them was the procedure contemplated by the Ordinance. Their Lordships' task in the present case was much simpler, because in the Deportation Ordinance, 1917, it was stated explicitly what was to happen, what course was to be pursued.

The Chief Justice: The 1882 Ordinance was silent as to procedure, and, therefore, in Lo Tsun Man's case the provisions of the Ordinance may have been strictly complied with. Now a definite procedure is laid down. The accused party is given an opportunity to produce witnesses and so forth. Inasmuch as such a procedure is expressly adapted to the purposes of the Ordinance it is a question whether that does not now involve the application of the ordinary principles of Common Law. It appears that the Legislature considered that something further was necessary than that provided under the old Ordinance.

Mr. Sharp quoted authorities with the intention of showing that where a particular procedure was laid down, was expressly provided by statute, that was the procedure which had to be observed, however widely it might differ from the ordinary Common Law procedure of a trial. On the other hand, where no such procedure was provided, it was in those cases, as a rule, where Common Law stepped in and supplied what was necessary. The Ordinance said certain things "shall" be done. If those things were not done then the requirements of the Ordinance were not carried out. That was certain. No step whatsoever need be taken except those expressly specified. The procedure to be adopted at the interview of the accused party with the Secretary for Chinese Affairs was laid down with great detail. That procedure had been followed. Subsequently the Ordinance referred to the action which might follow upon the consideration by the Governor-in-Council of the report from the Secretary for Chinese Affairs, and it had been argued that the words "after the consideration of the report" meant that such consideration should have all the ordinary concomitants of a trial. If that was the intention he submitted that such an intention would have been expressed.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

CANTON NEWS.

(BY COURTESY OF THE "CHUNG NGOI SAN PO.")

CANTON, April 30th.

THE CIVIL GOVERNOR.
We are informed that the report of the Civil Governor's resignation is unconfirmed.

NAM HUNG.
It is reported that Northern troops re-occupied Nam-hung on the 25th inst. A very large body of Yunnan troops has been dispatched to Nam-hung over the Canton-Hankow Railway.

SEQUEL OF THE BOMB EXPLOSIONS.
It is said that several Germans who were employed to manufacture bombs, were killed during the explosions which occurred at Canton the other day. The crew of the German gunboat *Tringtau*, which was taken over by the authorities, have demanded an investigation of the matter. People are surprised, that enemies should be employed in such work when they should be interned.

THE CANTON-HANKOW RAILWAY CO.
The Tuchen has given orders to the Canton-Hankow Railway Company to keep for military purposes all money remaining after paying the ordinary expenses, and to have cars ready for conveying troops to the northern borders.

been explicitly expressed. The accused party was not entitled to anything which was not definitely laid down in the Ordinance.

The Chief Justice: The Deportation Order was made subsequent to the passing of this Ordinance.

Mr. Sharp: Yes. The Ordinance was passed in October. The man was arrested in November.

After the adjournment for time Mr. Sharp dealt in detail with the plaintiff's complaints. Respecting the incidents in gaol, he argued that if a subordinate had exceeded his duties, or had acted in excess of his instructions, it was not a matter for which the Captain-Superintendent of Police could be held liable.

Mr. Pollock suggested that if that was the attitude the defendants were going to take up it should have been outlined in the pleadings.

It was pointed out that no violence was alleged by the plaintiff and that the Captain-Superintendent of Police accepted responsibility for acts done under the regulations.

The Chief Justice: It is a technical offence, I suppose, in the sense that it was unnecessary. I expect when the Captain-Superintendent of Police comes into the witness-box he will say that if his instructions had been specifically carried out this would not have happened.

Mr. Sharp: No. He is going to say that the man raised no objection; that the acts were done in the course of the ordinary routine of the gaol and that the regulations apply. He takes full responsibility for the regulations. Continuing, Mr. Sharp said if it was held that the gaol regulations did not apply he would argue that the ordinary gaol routine necessitated some such regulations, that some sort of supervision was required, and that the result would be much the same.

The Chief Justice: Is there no distinction drawn between any ordinary criminal and a man waiting deportation?

Mr. Sharp's reply was inaudible to those in the body of the Court, but it was heard by the Chief Justice and obviously did not satisfy his Lordship, who remarked with considerable emphasis, "It is my duty to say so, and, sitting here, I do say that this is a very drastic provision and wholly unnecessary. In the special circumstances of the case it was wholly unnecessary, even although the regulations may apply."

There was some further discussion, and the Chief Justice, addressing Mr. Sharp, said, "I understand you to say that wherever a number of men congregated together some regulations are desirable. I point out that they may be necessary in certain cases, but in the special circumstances of this case they were wholly unnecessary."

Mr. Justice Gumpertz endorsed this expression of opinion.
Mr. Sharp: If the prison regulations do not apply—and in the view of the gaol authorities they do apply—then it is quite clear that some regulations are necessary. Continuing, Mr. Sharp dealt with the right claimed by the witness to be represented before the Secretary for Chinese Affairs by a solicitor, and contended that he had no such right either by statute or by established practice. The case was then adjourned.

SPORT.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

The 1917-18 football season closed on Saturday with the defeat of St. Joseph's College by the South China Athletic in the second division. By this victory the Chinese team won the league. The result is a popular one, for most footballers admit that for attack, combination, clean kicking, and good defence work, the Athletic are easily the best team in the junior division.

Their weak point is their shooting. A glance at the table shows that the next team below them has scored almost double the number of goals: that four teams have beaten them as regards the number of goals scored; and that Kowloon, which is the third team from the bottom of the league is credited with two more goals than the champions.

The Athletic possess two splendid backs, however, and to these players belongs the chief credit for the final position of the team. The Athletic is the only team in the second division that does not show double figures for goals scored against it, its 8 adverse goals comparing very favourably with the 88th Company's 14, and the Royal Engineers Reserves' 19.

The season opened with a little unpleasantness, but, on the whole, it has been very free, compared with last year, from those "unpleasant incidents" which occurred so frequently in the previous season.

One good feature of this winter has been that all the Clubs, with the exception of the Middlesex Reserves in the 2nd division and the H.K.F.C. in the Hongkong League, have been able to carry out their engagements. Some of them, especially the second division teams, got considerably behind with their fixtures and many dates had to be rearranged—in some cases two or three times—but it is satisfactory to note that the Clubs did their best to meet their engagements, irrespective of championship prospects.

The arrangements for grounds were much more satisfactory this year. The Navy ground and the Club ground were always available for matches, first division fixtures being played on the Club ground whenever possible. The Military ground was not used at all. It seems strange that there were no less than nine military teams without a ground fit to play on, while the Club with one team, and the Navy with one team, are each allotted a good ground.

Frequent mention has been made during the season of games being interrupted by encroaching crowds, especially when the South China Athletic were playing. The grievance has continued throughout the season until last Saturday, when policemen were on duty and troublesome spectators were shown that it is quite possible to witness a game from the right side of the ropes.

Altogether, the season has been a very successful one, and much credit is due to the various committees and the hard-working Hon. Secretary, Mr. F. W. Wright.

LEAGUE TABLES.

HONGKONG LEAGUE.

CLUB.	P.	W.	L.	D.	F.	A.	P.	Goals.
R.G.A.	8	8	0	0	15	1	16	
R.E.	8	5	2	1	19	4	11	
Navy	8	3	5	0	8	9	6	
H.K.F.C.	8	1	4	3	8	14	6	
Middlesex	8	0	6	2	3	25	2	

UNITED SERVICES LEAGUE.

CLUB.	P.	W.	L.	D.	F.	A.	P.	Goals.
H.K.D.C.	8	4	2	2	10	7	10	
R.E.	8	2	4	1	10	6	8	
R.G.A.	8	4	4	0	10	10	8	
Navy	8	3	4	1	11	10	7	
Middlesex	8	3	4	1	5	13	7	

HONGKONG LEAGUE, DIVISION II.

CLUB.	P.	W.	L.	D.	F.	A.	P.	Goals.
S. China Ath.	16	12	2	2	24	8	23	
88th Co.	16	11	2	3	51	14	25	
R.E. Reserves	16	8	2	6	39	19	23	
Staff & Dpts.	16	7	6	3	23	30	17	
St. Joseph's	16	7	8	1	25	20	15	
87th Co.	16	7	8	1	19	25	15	
Kowloon	16	5	8	3	26	31	13	
83rd Co.	16	4	11	1	19	41	9	
Middlesex Res.	16	0	14	2	12	50	2	

HONGKONG TRAMWAY CO., LTD.

The approximate statement of traffic receipts for the week ending 27th April are as follows:—

	Receipts for week.	Aggregate receipts for 17 weeks.
This Year	\$12,029	\$230,880
Last Year	12,401	224,257
Increase	328	6,623

CRICKET.

R.E. v. 88th CO. R.G.A.

At Happy Valley, on Monday, the R.E. defeated the 88th Co. R.G.A. in the final for the S.C. Cricket Shield. The R.E. batted first, making 73. The 88th Co. were all out for 33, C.Q.M.S. Benkes performing the "hat trick" with the last three balls of the match. Scores:—

R.E.	88th CO. R.G.A.
Sgt. McGregor, c Barradale, b Bains	1
C.Q.M.S. Reakes, c Vent, b Graham	9
Corpl. Adams, c Desborough, b Graham	4
Spr. Waller, b Bains	24
L. Cpl. Pascall, b Graham	3
Spr. Gordon, st. Sherman, b Graham	0
Spr. Osborne, run out	2
Spr. Millard, b Bains	1
S. Sgt. Cripwell, c Bains, b Graham	11
Spr. Clarke, b Bains	0
Cpl. Heath, not out	4
Extras	14
Total	73

Bowling Analysis.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Gr. Bains	15	2	42	4
Cpl. Graham	14.2	5	17	5

88th CO. R.G.A.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Gr. Cooper, b Cripwell	6			
Gr. Sharman, b Reakes	2			
Br. Drummond, b Reakes	11			
Gr. Bains, b Cripwell	1			
Cpl. Graham, b Reakes	1			
Mr. Gr. May, c Clarke, b Cripwell	0			
Gr. Smith, not out	2			
Sgt. Desborough, b Cripwell	7			
Sgt. Tipper, b Reakes	3			
Sgt. Vaut, b Reakes	0			
Gr. Barradale, b Reakes	0			
Total	33			

Bowling Analysis.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
C.Q.M.S. Reakes	6.4	0	16	6
S. Sgt. Cripwell	6	0	17	4

YAUMATI SCHOOL SPORTS.

The third annual sports in connection with Yaumati School took place on Monday afternoon. The school football ground was gaily decorated for the occasion, and there was a large attendance of the parents and friends of those competing. The team races from the various classes in the school and the Government schools were keenly contested. The latter was won by Ellis Kadoorie School. The egg-and-spoon race and the lantern race caused a good deal of amusement.

During the afternoon the band of the 18th Infantry rendered an interesting programme. At the close Mrs. Irving distributed the prizes, for which she received three hearty cheers. The prize-winners were as follow:—

Long Jump, for boys over 5ft. lin.—1, Lui Mo In (15ft. 5in.); 2, Lui Tok Kai (15ft. 4in.).

Long Jump, for boys up to 5ft. lin.—1, Mak Tak Ming (13ft. 2in.); 2, Ng Chi Hing (13ft. 1in.).

High Jump, for boys over 5ft. lin.—1, Lui Tok Kai (5ft.); 2, Lui Tok (4ft. 9in.).

High Jump, for boys up to 5ft. lin.—1, Ng Chi Hing (4ft. 5in.); 2, Lui Chung (4ft. 2in.).

100 yds. Flat race, for boys up to 5ft. lin.—1, Ng Chi Hing; 2, Mak Tak Ming; 3, Chan Kwong Lu.

120 yds. Flat race, for boys over 5ft. lin.—1, Lui Tok Kai; 2, Lui Tak; 3, Leung Tat Wa.

200 yds. Masters' race (handicap)—1, Mr. Chin Him; 2, Mr. Ho Yan Tak; 3, Mr. Ling Tsang.

100 yds. Three-legged race, open.—1, Lui Tak and Chan Wing Sang; 2, Ip On Wai and Cheung U Yam.

50 yds. Sack race, open.—1, Leung Kwai Chik; 2, Tam Chun Fu; 3, Cheung Chin Lun.

200 yds. Flat race (handicap) for boys up to 5ft. lin.—1, Chan Kwong Lu; 2, Ip Kam Mun; 3, Chan Chi Cheung.

440 yds. Flat race (handicap) for boys over 5ft. lin.—1, Lui Tak; 2, Lui Tok Kai; 3, Lin Mo In.

100 yds. Egg and Spoon race, open.—1, Ho Yam; 2, Lin Mo In; 3, Wong Cheung Kang.

Half-mile Flat race for past pupils.—1, Tai Koi Kai; 2, Chan Ting Kwai; 3, Young Wing Cheung.

100 yds. Lantern race, open.—1, Chan Yung Tai; 2, Wong Man Cheung; 3, Cheung Chin Lun; 4, Ho Lam.

Team race, open to all classes (a team of 4 boys each to run 200 yds.)—Class G: 1, Lin Mo In; 2, Leung Tak Shing; 3, Yam Chun Fu; 4, Lui Tok Kai.

Team race, open to the 4 Government district schools (a team of 4 boys each to run 200 yds.)—Ellis Kadoorie.

100 yds. Flat race, for small boys up to 4ft. 6in.—1, Ng Chan Wing; 2, Wong Tak Choi; 3, Ip Kam Mun.

INTIMATIONS

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

TELEPHONE 1741.

— 0 —

JUST RECEIVED:

NEW
DESIGNS

IN

BABY CARRIAGES

HIGH-CLASS

COACH FINISH

IN

EFFECTIVE COLOURS.

PRICES REASONABLE.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

19

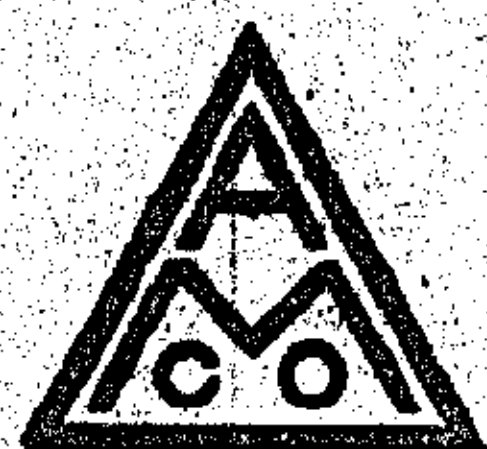
ANDERSEN, MEYER & CO., LIMITED.

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CANTON.

Hotel Mansions,
HONGKONG.

Agents for
PALM OLIVE.

Soap,
Shaving Stick,
Toilet Powder,



Shampoo,
Face Cream,
Talcum Powder.

SPECIAL ADVERTISING ALLOWANCE GIVEN.

1135

Wm. Powell Ltd

TELEPHONE 346

"ATLAS" REGD.

SHIRTS AND PYJAMAS

WEAR

AND

DYE

GUARANTEED.



With Stiff
or Soft
Double Cuff.

This High-Class make is Better Made,
Better Materials and Better Cut—thus
ensuring perfect comfort than other
makes



GRACA & CO.

No. 4, WARDMAN STREET,
HONGKONG,
Dealers in

POSTAGE STAMPS, VIEW POST-CARDS

FLOWER SEEDS, TOYS, &c.

Just received a Selection of
ARTISTIC SILVER MEDALS
of Our Lady of Perpetual Help, &c., &c.

1148

NOW ON SALE.

HONGKONG HANSARD REPORTS
of the
MEETING of the
LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL for the
Session, 1917

REVISED BY THE MEMBERS.

PRICE — — — — — \$5

"DAILY PRESS" OFFICE.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

DIOCESAN SCHOOL AND ORPHANAGE.

THE Rev. W. T. FEATHERSTONE, M.A. has been appointed Headmaster from this date, vice Mr. FERRY, resigned.
H. COPELEY MOYLE, Hon. Secretary.
Hongkong, 1st May, 1916.

THE PENANG HARBOUR BOARD.

APPLICANTS for the position of General Manager are thanked. The position has now been filled.
G. W. BALLANTYNE, Secretary.
[1917]

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Partnership between WILLIAM LOGAN and BERNARDINO BASTO in the Business of Share and General Brokers heretofore carried on under the firm name of LOGAN & BASTO has this day been dissolved by mutual consent.
All existing contracts entered into on or before this date in the name of the said firm will be carried out by Messrs. PENNY, SMITH, SMITH & FLEMING, who are hereby authorized to liquidate the firm.

W. LOGAN,
B. BASTO.

Hongkong, 5th April, 1916.

WITH reference to the above I beg hereby to give notice that as from this date I will carry on Business of Share and General Broker under the style of W. LOGAN & Co.

W. LOGAN.

Hongkong, 5th April, 1916.

WITH reference to the above I beg hereby to give notice that as from this date I will carry on Business of Share and General Broker under the style of BASTO & Co.

B. BASTO.

Hongkong, 5th April, 1916.

NOTICE.

JOHN BELL IRVING, Junior, DALLAS GERALD MERCEUR BERNARD, THOMAS SHAW FORREST and ALFRED BROOKS SMITH have this day been admitted Members of and authorized to sign the name of our Company.
We have authorized WILLIAM SHERLOCK DUPRE and CHARLES WILLIAMSON BISHOP to sign for the Company "per Procurator".
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.
Hongkong, 1st May, 1916. [1916]

UNIVERSITY OF HONGKONG.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the post of Acting Lecturer on Pharmacology and Therapeutics. A course of 100 LECTURES is required to be delivered during the academic year 1916-1917 between the hours of 4-5 P.M., on any day except SATURDAY. Applications should reach the Registrar not later than May 6th. [1916]

TO LET.

FURNISHED, 4-Roomed FLAT on the PEAK, To Let from Middle May for three months.
Apply—
Box 1,
Care of "Daily Press" Office. [1916]

TO LET.

NO. 10, MIDDLE ROAD, Kowloon, up to date EUROPEAN TWO STOREY HOUSE, overlooking Harbour & Large and airy rooms.
No 1, CARNARVON ROAD, Kowloon, well-built EUROPEAN BUNGALOW, good locality.
Apply to—
YU KAM HING,
c/o Messrs. JOHNSON, STOKES & MASTER. [1916]

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that owing to the Winding up of our Business we have To-day instructed our Solicitor, Mr. LEO D'ALMEIDA & Co., to collect all outstanding debts due to us. Our customers are therefore requested to kindly pay their accounts to Mr. LEO D'ALMEIDA & Co., of Old Supreme Court Building, Hongkong, as soon as possible, and his receipt for same shall be a valid discharge.
Hongkong, 29th day of April, 1916.
THE SHU CHEUNG FIRM,
Tailors, Drapers and Outfitters,
No. 12, Wellington Street. [1916]

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

FROM this date and during the Absence of the Undersigned from the Colony, Mr. C. H. P. HAY will perform the duties of the General Manager of the Society.
By Order of the Board,
C. MONTAGUE EDE,
General Manager.
Hongkong, 27th April, 1916. [1917]

BRITISH TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

FROM this date and during the Absence of the Undersigned from the Colony, Mr. C. H. P. HAY will perform the duties of the General Manager of the Company.
By Order of the Board,
C. MONTAGUE EDE,
General Manager.
Hongkong, 27th April, 1916. [1918]

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

FROM this date and during the Absence of the Undersigned from the Colony, Mr. C. H. P. HAY will perform the duties of the General Manager of the Company.
By Order of the Board,
C. MONTAGUE EDE,
General Manager.
Hongkong, 27th April, 1916. [1919]

INTIMATIONS

A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the THIRTY-THIRD ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Company (since its registration) will be held at the HONGKONG HOTEL, Hongkong, on SATURDAY, the 4th May, 1916, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the General Managers together with a Statement of Accounts to the 31st December, 1915. The REGISTER of SHARES of the Company will be CLOSED from MONDAY, the 29th day of April, to MONDAY, the 6th day of May, 1916, both days inclusive, during which period no Transfer of Shares can be Registered.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,
General Managers. [1916]

THE HONGKONG ICE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the HONGKONG ICE COMPANY, LIMITED, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Pedder Street, Victoria, Hongkong, on MONDAY, the 6th day of May, 1916, at 12 o'clock Noon, when the subjoined resolutions which were passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company held on the 16th day of April, 1916, will be submitted for Confirmation as Special Resolutions:—

(1) That it is expedient to effect an amalgamation of this Company with the Dairy Farm Company, Limited, and that with a view thereto this Company be wound up voluntarily and that Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Limited, be and they are hereby appointed Liquidators for the purpose of such winding up.

(2) That the conditional Agreement submitted to the meeting for the amalgamation of this Company with the Dairy Farm Company, Limited, upon the terms (inter alia) of the acquisition by that Company of the complete undertaking, business, goodwill and property of this Company in return for the issue to this Company of 62,000 shares of the Dairy Farm Company, Limited, of the nominal value of £7.50 each, credited as fully paid up (being eight shares of £7.50 each of that Company for each share of £25 each of this Company) and of the issue by the Dairy Farm Company, Limited, to Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Limited, the General Managers of this Company (upon their entering into restrictive covenants which have been agreed upon and by way of bonus as compensation for their loss of office as General Managers of this Company) of 3,000 shares of the Dairy Farm Company, Limited, of the nominal value of £7.50 each credited as fully paid up be and the same is hereby approved and that the Liquidators be and they are hereby authorized pursuant to Section 186 of the Companies Ordinance 1911 to adopt the said Agreement and carry the same into effect with such (if any) modification either before or after the execution thereof as the said Liquidators may think expedient.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 1st to the 10th May, 1916, both days inclusive.
Dated the 18th day of April, 1916.
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,
General Managers. [1916]

THE HONGKONG ELECTRIC CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TWENTY-NINTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING will be held at the Company's Offices, St. George's Building, on SATURDAY, the 11th May, at 12 o'clock Noon, for the purpose of presenting the Report of the Directors together with a Statement of Accounts to 28th February, 1916, electing Directors and Auditors.
The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 12 o'clock Noon April 27th to 12 o'clock Noon May 11th.
By Order of the Board of Directors,
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents. [1916]

CANTON INSURANCE OFFICE, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE THIRTY-SEVENTH ORDINARY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Offices of the undersigned on FRIDAY, the 17th May, 1916, at Noon.
The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 3rd May to the 17th May, both days inclusive.
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,
General Agents. [1916]

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LTD.

NOTICE.

THE CERTIFICATE No. 3051 for 26 Shares Nos. 11410 to 11445 standing in the books of the Society in the name of FRANCISCO DE PAULA CERRASCO late of Walsbydon, Middlesex, England, has been declared LOST and if at the expiration of one month from the date hereof this above document be not forthcoming another Certificate for the said Shares will be issued by the Society and thereafter no other will be acknowledged.
C. MONTAGUE EDE,
General Manager.
Hongkong, 10th April, 1916. [1919]

THE DAIRY FARM CO., LTD.

APPLICATION has been made to the Directors of this Company to issue to WALTER DOUGLAS GRAHAM of Hongkong (deceased) a duplicate Certificate or Certificates in lieu thereof upon the statement that the Original Certificate No. 1909 for Shares numbered 28775/28834 and dated 11th January, 1909, has been LOST or DESTROYED. AND NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that if within 30 days from the date hereof no claim or representation in respect of such Original Certificate is made to the Directors they will proceed to deal with such application for a Certificate.

M. MANUK,
Secretary.
Dated 4th day of April, 1916. [1916]

INTIMATIONS

HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

NOTICE.

THE HALF-YEARLY MEETING of Members Advertised to be held on SATURDAY, the 27th April, is unavoidably postponed until SATURDAY, the 11th May, 1916, at 12 o'clock Noon, at the Offices of the JOCKEY CLUB on the Ground Floor of the HONGKONG CLUB ANNEX, Chater Road.
By Order,
T. F. HOUGH,
Clerk of the Course.
Hongkong, 23rd April, 1916. [1916]

HONGKONG GOVERNMENT 6% WAR LOAN OF 1916.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that

COUPON No. 3 is payable at the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION, Hongkong, on 1st May, 1916.
A. M. THOMSON,
Colonial Treasurer.
Hongkong, 25th April, 1916. [1916]

WANTED.

WANTED by a European Firm in India an EXPERT, European, Chinese or American, who has a thorough practical experience in the manufacture of glass from Hide cuttings and bones. Good salary to a reliable man. Apply in the first instance with copies of testimonials.
MANAGER,
Care of "Daily Press" Office. [1917]

WANTED.

STENOGRAPHER, Male or Female. State experience, salary required and references. Apply—
Box No. 100,
Care of "Daily Press" Office. [1917]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

MR. GEO. P. LAMMERT has received instructions to sell by Public Auction, on TUESDAY, the 14th day of May, 1916, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, at his Sales Room in Duddell Street, Victoria, Hongkong,

THE VERY VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY, situate in Barker Road, at The Peak, and comprising those pieces or parcels of ground registered in the Land Office as RURAL BUILDING LOT NUMBER 70 and GARDEN LOT NUMBER 24 together with the attractive residential house thereon known as "TUSCULUM,"

and garden tennis court thereto attached, IN ONE LOT.
Rural Building Lot No. 70 contains an area of 23,780 square feet and is held under a Crown Lease for 75 years.
Garden Lot No. 24 contains an area of 7,600 square feet and is held under a Crown Lease for 21 years.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to—
Messrs. DEACON, LOOKER, DEACON & HARBSTON,
1, Des Vaux Road, Central,
Vendors Solicitors,
or to
Mr. GEO. P. LAMMERT,
The Auctioneer.
Hongkong, 22nd April, 1916. [1916]

HOUSES TO LET

TO LET.

RESIDENTIAL FLAT in Prince's Building.
Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd.
[1916]

TO LET.

IMMEDIATE entry, Four very desirable SHOPS, situated in Ice House Street, opposite the Grand Hotel, recently reconstructed.
For rent and other particulars apply to—
THE MANAGER,
HONGKONG LAND CO., LTD.,
40, Connaught Road Central. [1916]

TO LET.

HOUSES on Shamoon, Canton.
LUSTLEIGH, 57, THE PEAK.
Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd. [1916]

TO LET.

FLAT in Nathan Road, Kowloon.
Apply to—
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE Co., Ltd.,
Alexandra Buildings. [1916]

TO LET.

FOR SALE.
"GALESEND," 109, THE PEAK, SIX ROOMS.
Apply—
C. H. GALE,
P.W.D. [1916]

FOR SALE.

ON MOUNT PARISH, WANCHAI, a well-built Four-Roomed House with Garden, Electric Light, Gas and Telephone installed. Apply to—
D. V. STEVENSON,
Messrs. DEACON, LOOKER, DEACON & HARBSTON. [1916]

INTIMATION

WATSON'S FORMAZONE

(REGISTERED).

A Refreshing, Invigorating and Palatable Drink.

Particularly suited for Tennis,

Shooting and Bathing

Parties.

PINTS \$1.20 PER DOZ.

SPLITS 70 CTS. " "

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,

AERATED WATER MANUFACTURERS.

TEL. 436.

Hongkong Office: 104, Des Vaux Road, C.

LONDON Office: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, 1st MAY, 1916.

POST-WAR TRADE POLICY.

The final report of the Committee appointed in July, 1916, under the Chairmanship of Lord BALFOUR of Burleigh, to consider the commercial and industrial policy to be adopted by the United Kingdom after the war, will dis appoint the more ardent advocates of protection. When it is remembered, however, that the Committee was thoroughly representative of all interests and included many confirmed Free Traders it will be recognised that the recommendations indicate a very considerable modification of the views held on fiscal matters by the majority of the nation before the war. While the opinion is expressed that any attempt to make the Empire self-supporting in respect of all raw materials is neither practicable nor economically sound, a selective policy in that direction is urged with due regard to probable military needs. Similarly, though it is declared unwise to aim at the exclusion of foreign capital from sharing in the development of the Empire, an exception is made in regard to our present enemies. The establishment of an Imperial Bank of Industry is not favoured, but the Government is advised to safeguard the development of pivotal industries. Legislation is suggested compelling the disclosure of foreign interests in particular cases. Germany's hold on our supplies of zinc, which is a national necessity, and wolframite, from which tungsten is obtained for hardening steel, has demonstrated the necessity for the adoption of a uniform policy by the Dominion and Colonial Governments for controlling the working of properties where commodities of great imperial importance are concerned. Another obvious

THE PEAK SCHOOL.

DISTRIBUTION OF PRIZES BY LADY MAY.

The annual distribution of prizes to the pupils of the Peak School was held, yesterday afternoon, at the Peak Club. Despite the inclement weather there was a large gathering of parents and friends of the institution, including H.E. the Governor, Lady May and Miss Iris May. During the proceedings a delightful little entertainment was given by the pupils. The first item was "A Garland of Song," in which nearly all the pupils participated. The solos were sweetly rendered by the Misses A. Miller and G. Stedman, and Master J. Messer. Then followed four recitations by Eileen Lammett ("I Keep six honest serving men"), W. Weston ("The Hump"), D. Bowley ("The Cuckoo"), and K. Chapman ("The Laughing Brook"), all of whom were deservedly applauded. Master D. Hogg, also, gave a recitation "Puss and the Mouse," which evoked much laughter. The pupils of the Infant class rendered three little musical numbers, "The Marching Song," "The Summer Days are Ended," and "The Cat," in the last of which their actions were very amusing. A chorus "Welcome Sister" was pleasingly sung by the pupils, who also contributed two other vocal numbers, "Come in and Rest, Friend," and "See the Daylight Slowly Waning." The piece de resistance was the duet, "In the Pleasant Path," charmingly sung by the Misses V. Butterfield and Angel Ormiston. A pleasant afternoon ended with the singing of "Now to the Lord" with "God save the King." The headmistress, Mrs. Main, and her assistants are to be congratulated on the successful manner in which their pupils went through the programme. It showed careful training, and the efforts of the children were greatly appreciated by all present.

THE REPORT.

The report for the past year, read by Mr. E. Ralphs, Inspector of Schools, stated that the maximum enrolment was 58 (45 in 1915); the minimum enrolment, 27 (18 in 1915); and the average attendance, 44 (29 in 1915). The cost of each unit in average attendance was \$71.96 (\$51.40 in 1915). Although the attendance is improving the average daily attendance, as compared with the enrolment, is low. This is accounted for by the fact that many families leave the Colony during the summer months. The attendance during the winter months is very satisfactory.

The school has now completed its fourth year, and continues to make progress. There has been no case of infectious disease throughout the year. The staff was increased early in the year, and has recently been further strengthened by the appointment of a fifth assistant Mistress. Three more classrooms have also been made available, so that the children are now taught under the best conditions, with liberal staff and accommodation making possible a better classification, and, consequently, better educational results. The work done is generally satisfactory. French is good, especially in the upper classes. The senior girls are now being prepared for the Oxford Local Examinations. Discipline in all the classes continues to be very good. Drill and organised games are popular. The space in front of the school has been cleared and concreted, making the ground much more suitable for use as a playground. The annual sports were held in April in the grounds attached to the Hon. Mr. Severn's residence. The children subscribe to a fund by which they support a prisoner-of-war in Germany, and many of them assisted on Rose Day, Heather Day, and St. George's Day.

THE PRIZE LIST.

The prizes were distributed to the successful pupils by Lady May, who was presented with a basket of flowers by little Miss Wendy Jenkin and Master D. Hogg.
The following was the prize list:—
Lower Remove.
Annie Miller.—Arithmetic and algebra, grammar, and special form prize.
Veronica Butterfield.—Reading and recitation.
Gwen Stedman.—Composition and dictation, and drill.
Angel Ormiston.—French.
Esme Scott Harston.—Geography and history.
Form III.
John Lander.—Geography and general progress.
Jim Messer.—Arithmetic and algebra.
Billy Dunbar.—Composition and dictation, special Scripture prize—presented by the Rev. Copley Moyle.
Form II.
Hilda Butterfield.—Writing and composition and needlework.
Betty Hammond.—Arithmetic, and algebra and grammar.
Jack Miller.—Reading and recitation.
David Ellis.—French and arithmetic.
Alfred Lammett.—General progress.
Class VI.
Ben Humphreys.—Writing.
Henry Butterfield.—Reading and spelling.
Alec Pearce.—Writing.
Donald Armstrong.—Arithmetic.
Gordon Burnett.—Exceptional progress.
Brian Adams.—Reading.
Eileen Lammett.—Reading and spelling.
Gordon Chatham.—Arithmetic.
Tony Winstow.—2nd Arithmetic.
William Hancock.—French.
Pamela Harston.—Reading.
Class VII.
Charles Butterfield.—Form prize.
Edward Wolfe.—Reading.
Hugh Lander.—French.
Russell MacIntyre.—Arithmetic.
Tom Cashman.—Writing.
Bobbie Kent.—Writing.
Class VIII.
Heath Messer.—Writing.
Duncan Campbell.—Recitation.
Frank Campbell.—Progress in reading.
Rita Malkin.—Reading.
Laughton Leask.—Reading.
Wendy Jenkin.—Writing.
Infants.
Donald Hogg.—Sums.
Dicky Bowley.—Recitation.

The Hon. Treasurers to the North China Christian Flood Relief Fund have made a first remittance of \$5,000.

During the 48 hours of Sunday and Monday, 8 cases of cerebro-spinal fever were notified in the Colony. There were 6 deaths. All the sufferers were Chinese. One Chinese case of bubonic plague, also, was reported.

One pair of binoculars and one telescope from Mr. G. B. Colson, the Hongkong Electric Co., are now to be added to the list of glasses received for forwarding to the manager of the Lady Roberts' Field Glass Fund.

CHINESE TELEGRAMS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

BANDITS RELEASE AMERICAN.

PEKING, April 29th.

The American named Love, mentioned yesterday, has been released.

THE ELECTIONS AT MACAO.

DR. C. DE M. LEITAO CHOSEN AS SENATOR.

The result of the voting for a Senator to represent Macao in the Lisbon Parliament was announced on Monday as follows:—
Dr. Carlos de Melo Leitao 248
Dr. Goncalves Pereira 104
There were five spoilt papers.

The voting for the election of President of the Republic resulted as under:—
Sidonio B. C. da Silva Pais 211
Anselmo B. Freire 55
Bernardino L. M. Guimaraes 11
Bernardino Machado 3
Joao F. R. P. Castelo Branco, Francisco X. A. S. Simiao, Dom Manuel II., Luis N. P. da Silva, Chico Paneracio, Dom Manuel de Braganca, Dr. A. de Vasconcelos, Dr. A. C. C. Pinto Osoiro, Joao M. de Carvalho, and Afonso Costa obtained one vote each.
There were 12 spoilt papers.

THE WAR.

ENCOURAGING REVIEW OF THE SITUATION:

THE BATTLE IS NOT GOING AS THE ENEMY EXPECTED.

THE QUEEN'S MOVING MESSAGE TO THE ARMY AND NAVY.

HOLLAND CONCEDES GERMANY'S DEMANDS.

AMERICAN LABOUR RECOGNISES THE PERILS OF PREMATURE PEACE.

SIBERIAN GOVERNMENT APPROVES THE INTRODUCTION OF ALLIED TROOPS.

Franco-Belgian front

LATEST CABLES.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

BRITISH FRONT.

CEASELESS HOSTILE ARTILLERYING.

LONDON, April 29th.
3.10 p.m.

Reuter's Correspondent at British Headquarters telegraphing to-day, states:—Last night there was an intense, almost ceaseless, hostile artillery activity in the north. Great concentrations of howitzers and field batteries maintained a hurricane of bombardments on wide sections of the Allied front, practically all the way from La Bassée to south of Houthulst-forest. The Germans also kept up a furious fire for nearly three hours on the front from Vimy to Lens.

This morning the bombardments were renewed on our line south of Voormezele, and the French positions in the vicinity of L'Ocre were plastered with explosive shrapnel.

Our troops around Ypres have several times signalled for artillery support. After dawn there was a tremendous bombardment, which points almost to a certainty to a German attempt to advance here.

Yesterday, enemy airmen were very active over Mont-Rouse, from which it seems certain that the Germans intend trying to push westward from Kemmel.

In the south things were fairly quiet throughout the night. In the documents we recently captured the Germans counted upon developing a regular drive towards the coast, the time-table of which has altogether gone to pieces. A certain Division was due to be at Montcats on April 26th, and this Division, instead of going forward, moved backwards to rest and refit.

EARLIER CABLES.

ENEMY INFANTRY ATTACKS DEVELOPING.

LONDON, April 29th.
1.20 p.m.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—The hostile attack reported in the neighbourhood of L'Ocre yesterday was repulsed by our rifle and machine-gun fire.

The enemy opened a heavy bombardment with high explosive and gas-shells this morning along the whole front from Meteren to Voormezele, and infantry attacks are now developing.

Hostile artillery were very active at night-time from the Scarpe to Lens and between Givenchy and Nieppe Forest.

We recaptured last night the post taken by the enemy of 26th-27th inst., capturing 50 prisoners and three machine-guns.

We also captured a number of prisoners and four machine-guns in raids southward of Albert and in the neighbourhood of Neuville-Vitasse.

ENEMY BOMBARDS YPRES POSITIONS.

LONDON, April 28th.
10.45 p.m.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—A hostile attack is developing this afternoon in the neighbourhood of L'Ocre, otherwise there were only local engagements.

Our patrols captured prisoners in the neighbourhood of Villers-Bretonneux.

The enemy heavily bombarded our positions in the Ypres sector.

Only two flights were possible yesterday, owing to fog.

We brought down one enemy machine.

POSSIBLE ABANDONMENT OF YPRES.

Reuter's Correspondent says, whether the enemy attempts to carry the strongly defended hills by a frontal attack or to reduce them by a converging movement, he will find the operation very costly, and there is abundance of evidence that the hardest struggle is in prospect. In this area the Germans are bringing up new divisions, while enormous gun-power has been accumulated by both sides, and the shelling of roads, towns, and hills in the rear is continuous, and Ypres is being drenched by gas-shells.

Writers in London discuss regretfully the possibility of the abandonment of Ypres, so long the northern buttress of the Allied line, which has been drenched with British blood as no other battlefield, but they emphasise that it is for Generalissimo Foch to decide whether it will be too costly to hold, or so vital that every effort must be made to recover the positions whence the Germans are now threatening it. The conclusion drawn from the course of events is that Germany is far from achieving a quick decision, and must expect heavy and continuous fighting all the Summer and Autumn.

The *Times*, which has not been unduly optimistic, says there is a growing conviction that the first swift German advances will not recur. "This will be a very long battle, and it is not going quite as Hindenburg and Ludendorff planned and expected."

HEAVY FIGHTING IN PROGRESS.

LONDON, April 28th.
10.55 p.m.

Reuter's Correspondent at British Headquarters telegraphing on Sunday evening, states:—Heavy fighting is in progress at L'Ocre.

Sharp fighting occurred for the old crater positions between Givenchy and Festubert, resulting in the restoration of our line, as it originally stood.

Subsequently the enemy again attacked and again occupied an outer isolated post.

AUSTRALIAN CORPS THANKED.

LONDON, April 28th.

The Press Bureau announces:—A message through the Commander of the Fourth Army asks General Birdwood to inform all ranks of the Australian Corps that the Field-Marshal is fully aware of the gallant conduct and magnificent achievement of the Australians. He wishes to thank them. The splendid service of the First Australian Division in the north has not escaped his notice, and the Field-Marshal desires to include them in this expression of appreciation.

REPORT DISTINCTLY HEARTENING.

LONDON, April 29th.
6.55 a.m.

The week-end reports from the front are distinctly heartening, showing that the Germans were prevented from exploiting their Kemmel success, thanks to the stout British and French resistance.

On the whole, indeed, the enemy was somewhat pushed back, losing heavier than he did at the storming of Mount Kemmel.

The French at L'Ocre and the British at Voormezele, two local points of the fighting, fought with the most furious tenacity. Though neither place can be called vital to any line of defence, yet the resistance hampered the progress of an enveloping movement, which the enemy now seems to be directing against the next chain of heights. Little doubt is entertained that the enemy, having failed to roll up the British Army from Givenchy to Arras, has decided to strike northwards for the coast with his whole weight.

THE KAISER PRESENT.

AMSTERDAM, April 29th.

The Kaiser watched the battle for Kemmel Hill on April 25th.

LATEST CABLES.

FRENCH FRONT.

AMERICANS IN LINE.

LONDON, April 29th.
4.55 p.m.

Reuter's Correspondent at American Headquarters states that an American force, entered the line along the French battlefield under the French Command, in whom all ranks have supreme confidence.

This American sector is receiving a more than normal shelling.

ENEMY ATTACKS STOPPED.

PARIS, April 29th.

A communiqué states:—The Germans at night-time attempted several attacks at Hangard Wood, but our fire stopped all the attempts.

There was great reciprocal artillery firing from Villers-Bretonneux to the Luce and between Lassigny and Noyon.

Our detachments penetrated the enemy lines in the region of Corbeny, towards Courty, on the right of the Meuse, and in Upper Alsace and brought back prisoners.

There was very lively artillery firing in front of Fosses Wood and Caurières Wood.

EARLIER CABLES.

FURIOUS BOMBARDMENTS.

PARIS, April 29th.

A communiqué states:—There were furious bombardments at Villers-Bretonneux, on the Luce and west of Noyon.

Naval Activities.

EARLIER CABLES.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE "GUILDFORD CASTLE" INQUIRY.

LONDON, April 29th.

The Admiralty reports:—The official inquiry shows conclusively that the *Guilford Castle*, mentioned on March 14th, was struck by a torpedo. The first torpedo missed, but the second hit, but, happily, did not explode.

The Admiralty quotes the German wireless official report of April 24th, which, in the course of challenging the British figures of shipping losses, says these ignore "hospital-ships and other shipping space which are particularly exposed to and attacked by U-boats."

General.

LATEST CABLES.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

NEW WAR OFFICE APPOINTMENT.

LONDON, April 29th.

The Press Bureau announces that Viscount Milner has appointed Mr. Ian MacPherson, M.P., as Vice-President of the Army Council and Acting Deputy War Secretary. Mr. MacPherson will thus be able to render Viscount Milner much needed assistance in dealing with the administrative business of the War Office.

THE AIR FORCE ESTIMATES THE AMATEUR STRATEGISTS.

LONDON, April 29th.

In the House of Commons in the debate on the Air Force Estimates Lord Hugh Cecil strongly appealed to the Government to reinstate Sir David Henderson and Sir Hugh Trenchard. It was stated that Sir Hugh Trenchard was unwilling to receive advice from amateur strategists in the Cabinet.

Mr. Lloyd George replied that the suggestion that any member of the War Cabinet had given Sir Hugh Trenchard such advice was entirely groundless and most offensive.

The Premier added that the Cabinet had asked General Smuts—whose tact, sagacity and knowledge of the war nobody could doubt—to investigate whether Sir Hugh Trenchard's resignation should be accepted. General Smuts had concluded that Sir Hugh Trenchard's special qualities were not being used to the best advantage in his position in the Air Staff. Sir Hugh Trenchard had rendered incalculable services to the Air Force but Sir William Weir had not doubted that General Sykes was better adapted for staff work than Sir Hugh Trenchard.

The Premier had every hope that Sir Hugh Trenchard's services would be retained in a position of considerable power in the Air Force. (Cheers.) The Premier paid a high tribute to the work of Lord Rothermere as chief of the Air Force, which had emerged triumphantly from an unprecedented test. (Cheers.)

Mr. Asquith declared that it was nonsense to say that Sir Hugh Trenchard had no organising power. It was very regrettable that no member of the War Cabinet had communicated with Sir Hugh Trenchard during the fortnight in which Sir Hugh Trenchard's resignation was pending.

Sir Edward Carson asked:—What position did Sir Hugh Trenchard have? The Premier said that Sir William Weir had asked the House not to press for a definition of the position at present.

THE GERMAN CONTEMPT FOR PERSIANS.

EXAMPLES OF TEUTONIC REFINEMENT.

Reuter's Agency learns that a number of documents, lately discovered in Persia demonstrate that, like the German agents in the United States, who described their American hosts as "idiotic Yankees," the German emissaries in Persia had the utmost contempt for the "Persian swine" and the country in which they were intriguing.

Most of these documents are letters written by Wustrow, the German vice-consul at Shiraz, to Wassmuss, German ex-vice-consul, with a roving commission to stir up trouble against the British along the Persian Gulf.

In one letter Wustrow writes:—"I always think of jellyfish when I look at these people." In another, "What good to us is the silly jabber with which the leaders of a nation who are below even the usual Persian level stuff us up? This scum can only be tamed by force." In a third letter he said, "How nice it would be to recoup our losses from the English property here, but Persians did the work and I must avoid creating an impression that we wish to utilize their patriotic fervour (!) for our own ends." Another extract reveals the game of the German officials:—"You offered me not 1,000, but 2,000 timans—1,000 for agitation purposes and the other for 'a certain purpose.'"

A letter from Dr. Niedermayer calls the Persians "incredibly gross swine," and complains that after "we doctored more than 6,000 Persian swine as a doctor, I have been kept nine months embarrassed by this scum of a people."

THE IMPERIAL CONFERENCE. DATE OF MEETING NOT FIXED.

LONDON, April 29th.

In the House of Commons Mr. W. A. S. Hewins, Under-Secretary for the Colonies, stated that the date for the holding of the Imperial Conference had not yet been settled. The list of questions for discussion was a matter for the conference to decide.

CEYLON'S NEW GOVERNOR.

LONDON, April 29th.

Brigadier General Sir William Henry Manning, K.C.M.G., Governor of Jamaica, has been appointed Governor of Ceylon, vice Sir John Anderson, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., deceased.

Sir Leslie Probyn, K.C.M.G., Governor of Barbados, succeeds Sir W. H. Manning as Governor of Jamaica.

Lt.-Col. Charles Richard Mackay O'Brien, C.M.G., Governor of the Seychelles, succeeds Sir Leslie Probyn as Governor of Barbados.

RUSSIAN AFFAIRS.

GERMANY'S NEW THREAT TO RUSSIA.

WASHINGTON, April 29th.

The State Department learns that Germany is sending to Russia a big commission to present her demands regarding the exchange of prisoners. Failing compliance with these demands, Germany threatens to occupy Petrograd.

EARLIER CABLES.

SAILORS OPPOSE AUSTRO-GERMANS AT SEBASTOPOL.

AMSTERDAM, April 29th.

It is reported from Sebastopol that Labourites in the Crimea favoured the surrender of the town, harbour and fleet (Sebastopol without resistance, but the sailors have decided to oppose the Austro-Germans.

THE RESTORATION RUMOURS.

LONDON, April 29th.

The long silence from Petrograd is broken by the receipt of Reuter's latest message, dated April 23rd, which does not confirm the rumours from Stockholm of the restoration of the Monarchy in the person of the Tsarevitch, which Russian circles in Sweden anticipated as a probable German move.

These messages from Petrograd describe fierce fighting in Finland between the White and Red Guards, and several train loads of dead and wounded Red Guards have arrived in Petrograd from Frogerioki, a popular Petrograd resort, while Viborg is cut off from Petrograd. Russian troops have been ordered to resist any attempt by troops from Finland to cross the Russian frontier.

The Commissioners have ordered the disarmament of troops in the Government of Kursk, and in the Crimea.

SOLID RELATIONS WITH ALLIES URGED.

The Siberian Provisional Government has issued a Proclamation in North Manchuria which urges the establishment of solid relations with the Allies, and recognises the necessity of the introduction of foreign troops in far-east Siberia, pending the establishment of a fixed Government in Russia.

UKRAINE AGREEMENT WITH CENTRAL POWERS.

AMSTERDAM, April 29th.

An economic agreement between the Central Powers and Ukraine was signed on April 23rd, and a State Grain Bureau was formed to deal with the supplies of grain.

AMERICA AND THE WAR.

WEEKLY WAR REVIEW.

WASHINGTON, April 29th.

The War Department's Weekly War Review says:—While admitting that the situation is less satisfactory, owing to the loss of Kemmel, the outcome of the present operations in the West depends upon man-power. The enemy's attempt to paralyse the independent will-power of the British Command has failed, the unity of command of the Allies having extended operations on a broader field, presenting a full and united strength to a hostile attack.

To defeat the enemy's intention to achieve a decision by ending the war by the destruction of the Allied forces in the field before additional British and French levies and American reinforcements can take up their positions, it is the imperative duty of the United States to put fresh trained men in the field immediately, besides calling up a very large quota to fill the gaps. The conception of the enemy command is that by an enveloping movement he will force the retirement of the British from Arras, and afterwards capture Arras and Amiens and wipe out the Ypres salient. American units have been in action in various engagements and have acquitted themselves well in Flanders.

THE QUEEN'S MESSAGE TO THE FORCES.

PRIDE, IMMEASURABLE, HOPE UNBOUNDED, TRUST ABSOLUTE.

LONDON, April 29th.

H.M. the Queen has addressed the following message to the Navy, Army, and Air Force:—

"I send this message to tell every man how much we women of the British Empire at home watch and pray for you during the long hours of these days of stress and endurance.

"Our pride in you is immeasurable; our hope unbounded; our trust absolute.

"You are fighting for the cause of righteousness and freedom, to defend the children and women of our land from the sorrows that have overtaken other countries; fighting for our very existence as a people at home and across the seas.

"You are offering your all; you hold back nothing; and day by day you show love so great that no man can have greater.

"We, on our part, send forth with full hearts and unfaltering will the lives we hold dearest. We, too, are striving in every way possible towards victory. I know I am expressing what is felt by thousands of wives and mothers when I say that we are determined to help one another in keeping your homes ready against your glad home-coming.

"In God's name we bless you, and by His help we, too, will do our best."

PRUSSIAN MILITARISM THE BAR TO PEACE.

NO-PEACE CONFERENCE UNTIL ITS REMOVAL.

LONDON, April 28th.

The American Delegation now visiting the United Kingdom were entertained to luncheon at the Whitehall Palace, where they were enabled to meet the British, Allied and Dominion Pressmen, among whom Canada, Australia, New Zealand and South Africa were represented.

Mr. James Wilson, of the American Federation of Labour, replying to the toast "Our American Guests," said:—We recognise the fundamental truth that no democracy can exist if the Imperial German Government triumphs. The Allies must win the war if posterity is to be guaranteed political and industrial freedom. Peace now would be the fulfilment of the Prussian dream of military autocracy, because they have the very heart of Continental Europe within their grasp, and resources which would ensure the further conquest of the other nations of the world.

He and his colleagues, as the authorized speakers for the American Labour Movement, declared most emphatically that they do not agree with a peace conference with the enemies of civilisation, irrespective of what cloak these enemies wear, until Prussian militarism is withdrawn within their own boundaries, and then not until the Germans have satisfactorily proved that they recognised the right of civilised nations to determine for themselves what shall be the latter's standard.

TIN RESTRICTIONS.

LONDON, April 29th.

An Order by the Minister of Munitions prohibits dealings, except under licence, in all descriptions of tin situated within and without the United Kingdom, and prohibits its use without a licence in manufacture.

FIGHTING IN THE CAUCASUS. TURKISH REPORT.

LONDON, April 29th.

A Turkish official report, issued on April 27th, stated:—We occupied Kars and captured 80 guns and a large quantity of war-material.

THE SILVER MARKET.

LONDON, April 29th.

The silver market is quiet. Silver is quoted 49½d, and the market is steady.

(Continued on Page 6.)

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SOLE AGENTS IN HONGKONG
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I will not pretend that there may not be grave drawbacks. Abstinence from the practice of feeding on dead bodies seems to produce a peculiar ferocity, which is perhaps why the great conquerors of antiquity worked with mercenary soldiers. And it is the worst form of ferocity; that is, virtuous indignation. Compare, for example Byron with Shelley! Byron made fun of George III. and Soutbey; but he did not want to kill them. Shelley thought killing too good for Eldon and Castlereagh, and would probably have polished off every man in the kingdom above the age of 60, if he had had the power. It is all very well for weakly amiable characters like my own to be stoked up to a passable measure of these terribly fit foods, but people with a normal quantity of sand in them will be made pugnacious, and the naturally pugnacious intensified into positive Huns, when the water is taken out of their diet. Think of the fierce energy concentrated in an acorn. You bury it in the ground, and it explodes into a giant oak. Bury a sheep, and nothing happens but decay. If the Government, instead of leaving their English people to bury sheep in their fields, compels them to bury beans, it will not answer for the consequences. The next 6-day may be the Bolshhevik; to-morrow the Bull is a vegetarian; and if the John Bull takes to the same diet, it will take all the resources of the Government to put a ring through his nose.—L.R.S.

OUR LONDON LETTER. THE NEWSPAPERS IN WAR TIME.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

LONDON, March 4th.

The newspapers are in for a still more trying time as a result of further restrictions on the import of pulp. They have been badly hit since the supply of paper was first limited, but now the position will be infinitely worse. Supplies are to be cut down to one half the reduced quantity allowed to each journal during the past year, that is to say, to one-sixth of the quantity available in 1914.

At the moment there is nothing but worry and anxiety in newspaper offices, for no man can force how the new conditions will affect his own journal. With circulation automatically restricted through the rationing of news-print will advertisers drop out? Will readers remain loyal to their favourite papers, already reduced in size, and bound to become still smaller, or will they take some other journal which is in the fortunate position of being able to give a few more columns of news?

Time will answer these and other questions. Meanwhile with the exception of the *Daily Express* (Ed.) and the *Daily Graphic* (Ed.) all the Metropolitan newspapers have doubled their pre-war price, the last of the *Old Guard* to fight against an increase being the *Daily Telegraph*. This great organ of middle-class opinion has always been proud of its position as the first national daily newspaper to be sold at a penny. It was only three months old in September, 1855, when Mr. Levy, the present Lord Burnham's grandfather, took it for a bad debt, and the advertisement revenue of the first number was 7s. 6d. In recent years the revenue was larger than that of many German States. Now, after long delay, it has had to shoot "Nimrod" like the rest of its contemporaries, and from to-day onwards the price will be two-pence.

The *Times* is to be raised to three-pence, its old price for many years until 1913, when it was reduced to two-pence and, later on, to a penny. The circulation is to be limited to 120,000 copies *per diem*, while each subscriber must undertake to share his (or her) copy with one other person.

JOURNALISM AND THE STATE.

Speaking of newspapers, there has been rather too much fuss about the appointment of Lord Northcliffe and Lord Beaverbrook to positions in the Government. Some of the gentlemen who write the leading articles appear to think that it is anomalous for a newspaper proprietor to hold public office. They argue that a man owning a paper while a member of the Government must support Government policy, whether right or wrong, thereby sacrificing independence as regards his journals; or, on the other hand, if he attacks the Government in print, or even certain Ministers, he must of necessity embarrass his colleagues.

Of course the high standing of British Journalism is mainly due to the known fact that newspaper proprietors are free from Government wire-pulling, and it would be fatal to journalism as a profession if public confidence were to be shaken in this respect. But it remains to be proved that newspaper proprietors do, in point of fact, dictate newspaper policy, generally speaking. To some extent it may be (probably it is) done in the case of certain syndicated concerns, but happily the Press is not as yet under the control of a few individuals, nor are the editors of British newspapers mere cyphers!

FINANCING THE WAR.

After their successful tour of the Provincial cities the Tanks have come back to London—six of them in all. One is stationed in Trafalgar Square, where 23 millions were raised by a "Tank Bank" a short while back; and the other five are touring the London suburbs. It is hoped that as a result of the present effort £100,000,000 will be raised in the shape of National War Bonds.

But when all is said, this way of raising money is a kind of hand-to-mouth method of finance. The tour of the Tanks has enabled the authorities to obtain valuable information respecting the distribution of wealth, which is something gained in addition to the actual cash that has been raised in the City; that it is considered that the time is nearly opportune to float another War Loan, but nothing will be heard definitely about this until Mr. Bonar Law has introduced the Budget. Both these financial operations are closely related. The policy of the Treasury is to raise by taxation sufficient sums to pay all interest on loans, and the Budget will be framed accordingly.

TRADING WITH THE ENEMY.

I hear that the authorities have discovered an elaborate system for smuggling goods into Germany. Large quantities of spices and condiments from the Far East have been getting through to the enemy, and the number of neutral countries through which the consignments have passed is extraordinary. But the Foreign Office and the Admiralty are now hot on the scent of this traffic, which will be dealt with in the proper manner.

In the old days running the blockade was a very lucrative business, flavoured with a good deal of adventure. Blockade-runners were called upon to risk their lives, while, in order to succeed, it was always necessary to have plenty of ready money as a means of outwitting the other side. In this war, however, the time-honoured method of evading the hostile Fleet has been superseded by artificial dodging in and out of neutral countries. For this the British Navy is in no way responsible, but the Foreign Office is held to blame (whether rightly or wrongly, I will not venture to say), for not cutting off supplies to neutrals from overseas when it was plainly evident that more was being imported than in pre-war times.

THE CASE OF THE TEA TRADE.

Apologies of this subject it is interesting to note what has been happening in the (Continued at foot of next column.)

CIVILIAN PRISONERS. AN "ALL FOR ALL" EXCHANGE. REASONS AGAINST THE PROPOSAL.

In the House of Lords on March 7th Lord Newton, to the suggestion that the Government should resume negotiations with Germany for the release of the remaining British civilian prisoners of war interned in Germany on the basis of an "all for all" exchange, said that from the humanitarian point of view the arguments of the Archbishop of Canterbury and other speakers were unanswerable. All sensible people would agree that in order to effect exchanges we must be prepared to make a certain amount of sacrifice. Before you could dictate your terms to an enemy you must beat him in the field. There was no mystery about the negotiations between His Majesty's Government and the German Government. The plain and simple fact was that we wanted to exchange prisoners and the Germans did not. As to the question why arrangements had not been made to intern civilian prisoners in neutral countries, the answer was that there was not room for them. It was a question of interned 3,000 or 4,000 British and 25,000 or 30,000 Germans. When all existing agreements had been carried out there would be 3,000 or 4,000 British subjects interned in Germany, the majority merchant seamen—an extremely useful class. The Germans interned in Great Britain, after all agreements had been carried out, numbered no less than 21,000. He did not think the fact was sufficiently appreciated that the country was getting nothing at all out of the letter, whom we had to feed and guard. This was partly due to the typically cold-blooded policy of the German Government, which had estimated that it would strongly object to these unfortunate men taking up any work outside their camps, and was also due to the fact that a number of incredibly foolish people in Great Britain resented the idea of a German being employed at all, and were only happy if they could think of him gorging himself behind barbed wire and doing nothing. It had been pointed out that it would not be possible to get rid of the whole 21,000, because there were a certain number, to whom it would obviously be necessary to give permission to remain—men who had lived here all their lives, and married British wives, and some of whom had sons fighting in the British Army.

He thought it might be assumed that about one-third would wish to remain, and that it would be impossible to get rid of them. That would leave something like 14,000 to be repatriated. The suggested method of exchange would require a very long time to carry out. He calculated that it would take about a couple of months to arrive at an agreement and get it signed, supposing the Government decided to embark on an exchange agreement. At present Germans were being repatriated at the rate of about 800 men every ten days, so that the transport of the 14,000, alone, would occupy six months.

The Marquis of Salisbury said if he calculated the number of German prisoners in Great Britain and the number of British prisoners in Germany, and took into account the number of men required to guard German prisoners here, the balance was reduced to about 8,000 or 9,000 in favour of Germany. Was it worth making a fuss about that number? The interests of humanity made it worth while to allow the Germans to have these men.

The Earl of Derby said he wished to put forward certain considerations, which should be weighed before coming to the conclusion that the naval and military authorities were at present doing something which in the best interests of the war they ought not to do. Taking the figure roughly at 15,000 Germans as the number the Government was asked to send back, the vast majority consisted of old reservists and non-commissioned officers of the German army. He wondered what we would give to have even a small proportion of our old non-commissioned officers of the "Contemptible" Army sent back to us at present. The 3,000 British civilian prisoners in Germany included many men of the mercantile marine—2,000 out of 3,000. The Germans had refused to recognise these mercantile marine men as civilians at all, and insisted that they should be treated as combatants. If the German contention was admitted, which the Admiralty would not agree to, there was a proportion of 15,000 to 1,000, which made a very great difference in the value of the exchange. If we were going to allow the Germans to count our mercantile marine as combatants we should be throwing out of our hands a weapon by which we could compel the Germans eventually to treat these men as they ought to be treated—as non-combatants. It was obvious that if we were to make an exchange at all it must be on a different basis to that proposed by the Germans. The War Office, the Admiralty, and the Home Office had come to the conclusion that in the best interests of the country it was not advisable to make an exchange in the form now proposed. He was informed that the National Service Department, who shared this view, hoped to get a great deal more work out of the interned prisoners in Great Britain. With regard to prisoners, we had always acted entirely with our Allies, and were acting on an agreed policy. The Government were conferring with our Allies as to whether there should be any relaxation of the conditions now laid down.

case of tea, to mention only one commodity. The facts are set out in Board of Trade returns. In 1913, the year before the war, Sweden imported from British India 69,375 lb. of tea, and in 1916 3,056,985 lb. The increase for Germany, Switzerland, and Norway are equally remarkable. As regards tea from China, including Hongkong and Macao, the details are so striking that I quote them for four years as follows:—

	1913	1914	1915	1916
Sweden	21,839	22,443	20,200	1,254,665
Norway	15,128	27,577	51,033	1,254,665
Denmark	220,431	1,474,537	3,456,881	1,060,512
Netherlands	7,523	8,714,461	2,671,830	1,043,300
Switzerland	23,804	34,020	91,578	183,993

It will be noticed that the imports showed a falling off in 1916, and since then the blockade has been tightened in every way.

MR. ASQUITH ON THE OUTLOOK. SPIRITUAL FORCES WHICH CAN NEVER BE DEFEATED.

Mr. Asquith addressing his constituents at Capar, Eile, on March 3rd, said: "It is the topic which absorbs our interests and anxieties—the war—it is natural to draw a comparison between the situation as it was when I last addressed you, a little more than a year ago, and as it is today. Then, as now, there were two keys to the world position. The one was the command of the seas; the other was the Western front. Both these keys still remain, after all the vicissitudes and tragedies of the last twelve months, in the hands of the Allies. (Cheers.) It is true, in the case of the sea, that the development, in defiance alike of international usage and of the plain dictates of humanity, of the submarine warfare has made such inroads upon our mercantile marine that it has become the primary duty of the Allies to increase without delay both in quantity and quality their output of merchant shipping. It is true also that, on land, the enemy has been able, through the collapse of Russia, to transfer large numbers both of divisions and of guns from the East to the West, where he confronts us in a stronger force than at any time since the beginning of the war. But neither of these new dangers, though serious, and even formidable, fills us with apprehension, confident as we are in the skill and judgment of our admirals on the water and our generals in the field, and in the tried and invincible tenacity of the gallant men whom they command.

I have said that we still hold what I have described as the keys of the position. But we cannot, and ought not to, avert our eyes from the tragedy which has been unfolding itself during the last year—the East, and of which we have perhaps even now not reached the climax. I remember an eminent French diplomatist saying to me during the early weeks of the war, that Germany, for all her initial advantage of preparation and position, was bound to fail in the long run. (Cheers.) And why? He modestly omitted to lay stress on the magnificent and ingrained military instincts of his own fellow-countrymen and their marvelous combination of dash and discipline. She will fail, he said, sooner or later, because she will find she is opposed to the two great intangible Powers of the world—Great Britain and Russia. You cannot strike a blow at the heart of either. It was, in fact, he added, the same problem which 100 years ago baffled Napoleon—the most supreme military genius among the sons of men. That characterisation of Russia was borne out by everything we knew of the facts of her history and the psychology of her people. And only a year ago when she still presented an unbroken and heroic front to the common foe, we should have said that it was being borne out again by her conduct of the war.

RUSSIA'S HUMILIATING PEACE.

Yet to-day, offered by those who have the power to impose it, the choice between conquest and surrender—she has in her name subscribed to an incredibly humiliating peace. Russia, during the last year, has thrown off a bad Government without so far obtaining a good one in its place. The Revolution, in its old phrase, is still engaged in devouring its children. She is paying the penalty in territorial dismemberment, and for the time at any rate, in political and military annihilation, dragging after her in her downfall, gallant and undefeated Roumania. Do not let us suppose, however, that this is going to be the end. I for one still firmly hope and believe that the Russian nation will yet find a rallying-point around which, not perhaps at once, but in time there will gather those great unifying forces—spiritual as well as material—which which the revolution has so far only succeeded in dispersing and reducing to practical impotence. The Russia of the past—whose annals, with many sombre and bloodstained pages, are illustrated by great names and fine achievements in almost every sphere of human activity—cannot be degraded into a group of German and Turkish Satrapies. (Cheers.) But whatever hopes we may entertain for the ultimate emergence after this period of trial of a regenerated and consolidated Russia, there are two facts that confront us as we survey the present situation which are not only relevant but vital.

The first, of course, is that as in effective military factor in the war Russia must now be treated as wiped off the slate, and the Allies—reinforced as they are by the moral and material adhesion of the greatest of the world democracies—must lay their plans, strategic and diplomatic, accordingly. (Cheers.) The other fact is the light thrown by the procedure of Germany in these so-called negotiations upon the mind and method of her present rulers. There has rarely been a more instructive contrast between pretension and intention. Count Hertling has recently told the world that he accepts in principle there is much saving grace in that phrase "in principle"—President Wilson's four general propositions. He declares he would "joyfully greet" a Court of International Arbitration. He even casts a wistful and sentimental glance in the direction of the League of Nations, to which both in America and here the bulk of us look forward as the only effective safeguard not only against war, but against international spoliation and brigandage.

HORRORS OF TURKISH RULE.

Such are his professions, but at the very time he was speaking, his subordinates were writing out the terms, not of a Treaty, but of a Capitulation, as harsh upon the one side, and as humiliating to the other, as any to be found in the annals of history. One hardly knows what to be more surprised at—the cynicism which could impose such conditions, or the otchulity which could believe that they, or anything like them, could ever form the basis of a permanent settlement. (Cheers.) They authorised Germany in effect to retain as pawns and hostages as much of Russia's European territory as can be snatched by force or

ACHIEVEMENTS OF A VITALISED BRITAIN.

Mr. Edgar Crammond, the Secretary of the Liverpool Stock Exchange, delivered a lecture on the effect of the war on the economic condition of the United Kingdom at the Royal Society of Arts recently. The Empire, he said, entered the war with almost immeasurable resources of economic power, but owing to our neglect of the problem of financial preparation for war and the contempt of our people and politicians for statistics, those vast resources were quite unorganised for war. By statistics he showed how the war had so vitalised the national energy that, notwithstanding the withdrawal of man-power for naval and military service, the production of the country appeared to have been not only fully maintained but actually increased. A number of people were so busily engaged in finding fault with matters of detail that they had failed to envisage what had been achieved. It was true that many ludicrous and sometimes tragic mistakes had been made. We have to find by bitter and costly experience the directions in which our strength could best be developed, but it was now possible to perceive that under the driving force of public opinion, and in accordance with that capacity for adaptation and improvisation which was one of our greatest national attributes, the task of mobilising all our resources for the purposes of the war had been accomplished with completeness and the utmost efficiency. A wider and even more difficult task awaited us in the near future, but the splendid patriotism and the power of organisation of the British people as a whole inspired the confident belief that we should overcome the difficulties of demobilisation, and reorganise our industrial life in as efficient a manner as we had organised for war.

intimidation from her paralysed and distracted spokesmen. And on the shores of the Black Sea and in the Caucasus, districts which have been for forty years emancipated are to be handed back (for no one will be taken in by the clumsy insecurity of the reference to the wishes of the populations concerned) to share once again with Armenia the horrors and desolation of Turkish rule. (Cheers.)

Can anyone doubt, after reading this document, what a German victory in the war would mean for Europe and for the world? What, to take one example only, will be the fate of Belgium if Germany were ever able to dictate to the Western Powers after the pattern set at Brest? No, it is not by such roads as these that what I lately called "a clean peace" can be attained. The so-called "Treaty of Brest" is everything that an international compact ought not to be. It is extorted by menaces from unwilling men, who are themselves destitute of authority to bind the Russian people. It ruthlessly and recklessly mutilates what has been for centuries a great national unity. Its aim is to aggrandise the conqueror and his Allies at the expense of the vanquished, without any regard, except the hollowed hypocrisy, either to the interests or the wishes of the populations transferred. If it were ever carried into effect it would sow the seeds of controversy and conflicts, intestine and international, which would embroil the nations for generations to come.

TERRITORIAL ACQUISITION.

It is incredible that such a mode of terminating hostilities should commend itself to the judgment of the conscience of a civilised people. (Cheers.) I believe that it requires to be ratified by the Reichstag, on whose records there still, I presume, remains the famous resolution of last July. Whatever history may have to say as to the origin of the war, the peace to which we look forward—the only peace worth having—the only clean peace—must be a peace not of rulers or of Parliaments, but of peoples. (Cheers.) There are as many as of necessity be left over far from the scene of the conflict, and the final decision to the arbitral authority of the Conference which, as we hope, will form the germ and even the first embodiment of the League of Nations. (Cheers.) So far as I know, there is no territorial acquisition which we in this country have made by or through the war which we should not be ready to submit to the judgment of such a tribunal. But, at the same time, I repeat my entire agreement with President Wilson as to the interdependence, one might almost say the solidarity, of the fundamental problems of peace. You cannot deal with them after what seems to be Count Hertling's chosen method, as though they were the leaves of an artichoke, to be plucked off and disposed of one by one. Destitution, repatriation, free and spontaneous self-development for peoples, small or great, safeguarded by adequate and appropriate machinery against wanton infringements of international right, these must form the basis of any peace. (Cheers.) One thing which seems to me to be now of paramount importance in the best interests of the world is that the peoples, with whom in the long run the issue rests, should be brought to understand that, so far as the Allies are concerned, we have one, and only one, governing end to which everything else is subordinate—to build up upon that foundation the fabric of the future world. (Cheers.)

Replying to a vote of thanks, Mr. Asquith said: "People talk about optimism and pessimism. There is a good kind of optimism and even a good kind of pessimism; but there are very bad kinds of optimism, just as there are very bad kinds of pessimism. What we have to do is to look facts in the face, not to minimize dangers, nor to underestimate risks. One thing we must never do, and that is to despair of our cause. (Cheers.) The sky is sometimes bright and it is sometimes clouded, but what fills me as it has from the first moment war was declared—and I have never abated by one jot for a single moment that faith and belief that fills me with confidence—is the knowledge that we have got on our side those great spiritual forces which are above and beyond material power—although they need material power; don't doubt that they need all the material power we can give them—but we have on our side those great spiritual forces, which in the long run can never suffer defeat. (Cheers.)"

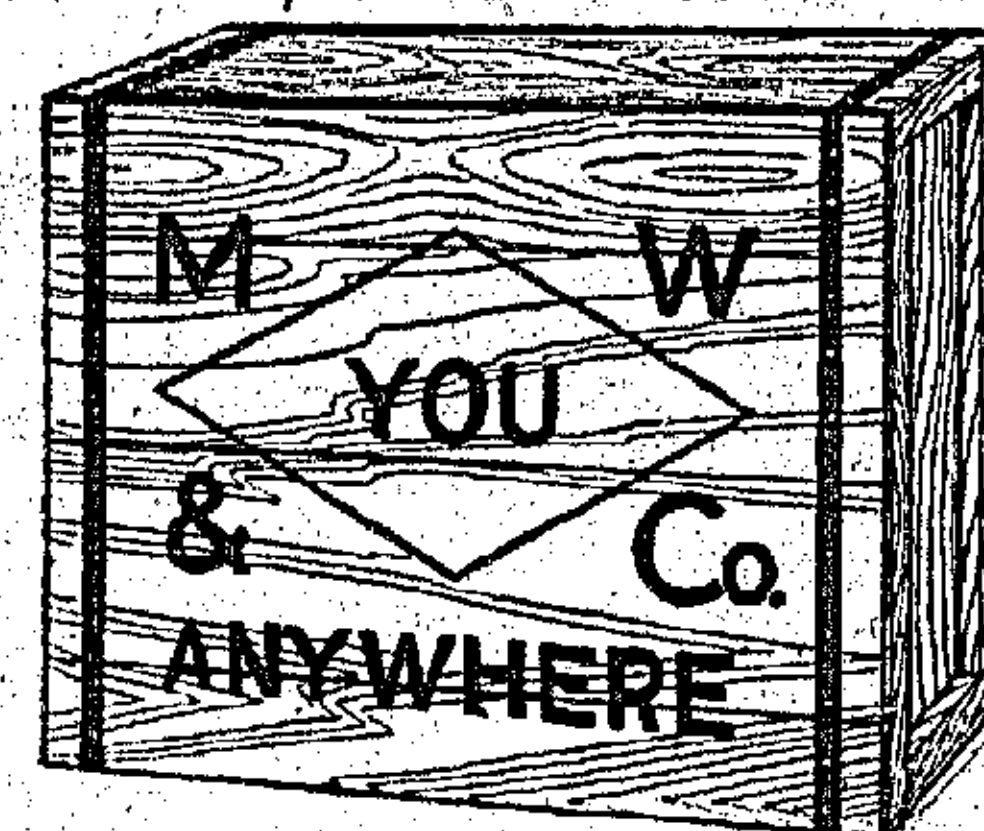
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